

# The Weekly Museum.

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## The History of LOUISA.

[Continued.]

DELIGHTED with the power of obliging her beloved husband, she hoped to increase his happiness, by tenderly informing him, that her situation would render it impossible to conceal their marriage much longer; and as lady Morton was going to spend the latter part of the summer at Bristol, and would expect her to accompany her, she thought it necessary to let her aunt into the secret, as she might then remain in her house, during her absence, and lie-in there as privately as possible.

To this proposal the Colonel objected most vehemently, and declared that his ruin must be the consequence of revealing their marriage to lady Morton, or any other person breathing; said, if she truly loved him, she would not scruple to sacrifice her reputation for a time, when she was self satisfied with her own conduct, and certain that it must be justified to the world at a proper season, when he could avow his attachment with safety and honor to himself and her.—Unsupported by any visible cause but his will, these futile arguments had their wished effect, and Louisa, even unreluctantly, subscribed to the covenant she had made in marriage.

In order to obviate lady Morton's suspicions on account of her niece's refusing to accompany her to Bristol, a letter was to be written to Louisa, as from Mrs. Selby, whose known intimacy would countenance the fraud, inviting her to spend some months at her house, and acquainting her, that many of her father's effects were come to light, which she might easily recover if she were upon the spot.

When the day appointed for Louisa's departure arrived, lady Morton was more surprised than affected at her niece's immoderate sorrow; indeed she knew not the source of her tears, nor could even the poor mourner account for the uncommon weight of grief which hung upon her heart.—She was a thousand times tempted to break her promise to the Col. and reveal her situation in confidence to her aunt; but her obedience was implicit, and triumphed over her reason. She therefore kept the painful secret, and, torn by a variety of conflicting passions, threw herself alone into the chaise.

At the end of the first stage she was met by Col. Layton, who dried her tears and soothed her anxious mind, with all the apparent tenderness of love.

The next day they set out for Louisa's destined habitation, which was a lonely cottage, about five-and-twenty miles from London, in the county of Essex. There were two servants ready to receive them there, a man and maid. The house though small, was neatly furnished, and Louisa considered it as a temple sacred to secret love, but did not know she was designed a victim to its altar. A week passed away in all the elegance and pleasure of retirement, with the sole object of her love, before the Colonel raised the sad idea of parting from her; and though he promised his absence should be short, and his stay permanent

after his return, she rather submitted, than acquiesced in his departure.—Forebodings are natural to the mind, though philosophy has never yet been able to account for them.

When left alone, she yielded to all the melancholy impressions that had assailed her when she quitted lady Morton, and spent the greatest part of the night in sighs and tears. Solely occupied by her tenderness at the time of the Colonel's leaving her, she had forgotten to mention her having but a very few guineas in her purse, which the necessary though small demands of her family quickly exhausted.—She therefore wrote to her husband, to request that he would bring her an immediate supply, and rejoiced at this opportunity of pressing his return without seeming impatient at his absence.

Before she left London, she had sold the 1000l. to discharge the Colonel's debt of honor; but there still remained 2000l. more, which his rapacious cruelty designed to rob her of.—In consequence of this detestable intention, he wrote her word, that he had again been unfortunate at play, which had prevented his going to her, as he could not leave London till he had acquitted himself of such honorable obligations; and assured her, if he was once more set free, he would never again involve himself; for that he had been extremely miserable in being obliged to continue so long absent from his dear Louisa.—He also inclosed her a letter of attorney that might authorize him to receive her money, if she chose that he should extricate himself from his present difficulties, and fly to her and happiness.

There can be no doubt of Louisa's readiness to purchase the supreme felicity of her life, her husband's company, with a few "rascal counters."

She hastened to execute the letter of attorney, which her servants witnessed, and returned it with the most affectionate letter by the immediate post.

The moral certainty which she now possessed of the Colonel's speedy return, cheered her weak spirits, and recalled her natural vivacity; and though she counted the hours, it was as a traveller does the miles, rejoicing that so many were passed. For a fortnight her expectations were kept awake, and when the night closed in disappointment, she looked forward, with hope, to the dawn. Every passing sound caught her ear, and caused a momentary glow upon her lovely cheek.—The delicacy of her frame, joined to her weak situation, soon rendered her unable to support this work of racks; and she imperceptibly sunk into that heart-felt sickness which arises from hope deferred.—Every post carried letters from her to her beloved; but, alas! they returned without an answer. His safety now became the object of her fears, and she imagined that sickness, or death only, could have prevented his writing, or coming to her.—Possessed of this apprehension, she resolved on setting out to London, though she knew not where to bestow herself in her present condition, which was now apparent; nor had she any money to subsist on, should she be so unfortunate as not to find her husband: yet all these considerations vanished before the idea of his danger;

and she was on the point of setting out, when she received the following letter:

"Dear Louisa,

"The necessity of my affairs compels me to leave England, for a few years—perhaps forever.—Start not at this thought, my lovely girl, strive to make the best of what your tenderness may consider as a misfortune.—Your character I've not injured—would I could say as much of your fortune;—but that, I blessing own—I have destroyed.—The wisest way that remains for you to repair this evil, is to return to your friends at Liverpool as soon as a certain event is over, and forever to conceal from the world the ideal connection between us.—Pardon me, Louisa, for deceiving you.

"I inclose you bills for two hundred pounds, which is all the remnant that my cursed love of play has left of your fortune, or my own.—But you have still a treasure which time only can rob you of—I mean your beauty, which, if well managed, may make you full amends for the loss you have sustained by the attachment of  
"GEORGE LAYTON."

It would be doing injury to the feelings of humanity, to attempt describing those of the unfortunate Louisa, upon the perusal of this letter.—Nor sighs nor tears came to the fair one's aid, but pangs unutterable.—She fell in labor immediately, and was delivered of a dead child, on the succeeding day.—A fever followed, and she lay for several weeks in a state either of insensibility or delirium.—During her illness the man-servant, which Colonel Layton had provided for her, imagining it impossible that she should recover, resolved to be her executor, and decamped in the night with her bills, watch, and every valuable moveable that he could find means to carry off with him.—But death, as well as sleep, too often flies the wretched; at least, he comes not at their call, "nor mends his slowest pace for plaints or cries."

With only the assistance of an humane country apothecary, Louisa was again restored to life, if we may call existence, marked by misery, by that name.

This worthy and benevolent succedaneum to the faculty quickly perceived that his fair patient was unhappy, and as soon as she was able to be removed from the scene of all her woes, generously offered her an asylum in his house, till she could establish her health, and bring about a reconciliation with her friends, whom he supposed to be acquainted with her situation.

Louisa's delicacy necessarily prevented her accepting his friendly offer; for the Doctor, as they called him, was unmarried, and looked upon as a man of gallantry by his neighbours.—Though hurt at her refusal, he generously discharged all the little debts which her illness had occasioned, and continued to visit her with the honest warmth of an old friend.

With the power of thinking, Louisa's misery returned, and her thoughts were as much distracted, as when she had been actually deprived of her



reason. The sole resource that remained to furnish her even with a glimpse of hope, was, that of trying to awaken Lady Morton's tenderness, by a full confession of her own weakness, and Colonel Layton's villainy.

The tale was long and interesting to the unhappy writer, and some weeks were spent in recapitulating and reliving the agonies of mind and body which she had endured.—At length this task was finished, and she waited in anxious suspense, with regard to her future existence, which must necessarily depend on Lady Morton's answer.

[To be Continued]

### THE MEDLEY.

*He grasp'd at the SHADOW and lost the REALITY.*

MR. NOTRIGHT was bred a mechanic, his father left him, besides his trade, a small farm, on which, with a moderate share of labour he might have gotten a good living: But he was not satisfied. He calculated the profits of trade. The reality, said he, go to New-York and purchase goods on credit; they sell them at 25 or 30 per cent. profit: they send produce to make remittance, on which they likewise make a profit: They must, and do grow rich amazing fast! I'll go into trade.—Down to New-York he went—purchased a large store of goods,—put on his ruffled shirt, and opened store in the proper mercantile taste; his family likewise soon became people of fashion, and commenced good customers to the store. He went rapidly on in business, advertised pompously in the papers—built an elegant house—enlarged his store and out houses—purchased stallions and jacks, was chosen to offices in the town—became a great rich man, and the people were astonished at his prosperity.—But lo! the New-York merchants became clamorous about certain old accounts of some years standing; on examining those accounts, there was found more than thirty To's to one By. On examining his accounts at home he found the case quite different, there was more than thirty By's to one To. (By the way this was the first time that he ever had examined any of his accounts.) He was somewhat surprized—What should he do? He borrowed money at 12 per cent. per annum interest—contracted new debts to pay old ones—took up more goods than usual, and sold them for less than prime cost—went into more branches of trade than before—established manufactures, and seemed to be a greater and richer man than ever. But alas! a certain little man had the impudence, one morning, to clap this great man on the shoulder, and pronounce some very saucy words. Here ended his career. His estate was delivered into the hands of trustees for the benefit of his creditors, who, it is said will receive ten shillings on the pound. Mr. Notright is now employed making shoes.—Query, Had he not better have been always thus employed?

### ANECDOTE.

A Soldier being ordered by Monsieur de Vauhan to watch the enemy's motions in a particular spot, repaired to the post, and there remained a considerable time, notwithstanding repeated shots from the enemy, one of which went through his body. When ordered back, he returned very deliberately; and, though nearly exhausted with blood, gave a circumstantial account of every thing he had observed. The General, pleased with his behaviour, offered him a purse of money, which he declined, saying, No, Sir, that would spoil the whole business.

*Address of a LADY to her HUSBAND on his return from a long absence.*

HOW welcome, my shepherd, how welcome to me  
Is ev'ry occasion of meeting with thee!  
But when thou art absent, how joyless am I!—  
Methinks, I contented could lie down, and die.

The oft'ner I see you, the more I approve  
The choice I have made, and am fix'd in my love:  
For your worth and your virtues still brighter are shown,  
And the more must be valu'd, the more they are known.

To live in a cottage, with thee, I would choose;  
And crowns, for thy sake, I would gladly refuse:  
Not all the vast treasures of wealthy Peru  
To me would seem precious if banish'd from you.

For all my ambition to thee is confin'd,  
And nothing would please me, if thou wert unkind.

Then tenderly love me; and happier I'll be,  
Than plac'd on a throne, if to reign without thee.

*From the (Philadelphia) MAIL, of the 6th instant.  
Mr Claypoole,*

*If instead of fleeing from the city during the present visitation of divine providence, the inhabitant should give themselves time to reflect, and humble themselves under JEHOVAH's awful rod, it would certainly comport more with their character as rational and dependant creatures. Conducive here unto the following HYMN, by the Reverend and pious Mr. Medley of Liverpool, is submitted for a place in your paper.* R.

*"Be still and know that I am God."  
Psalm xlii, 10.*

LET me thou Sovereign Lord of all,  
Low at thy footstool humbly fall,  
And while I feel affliction's rod,  
*Be still, and know that thou art God.*

When or wherever thou shalt smite,  
I'll own thee kind I'll own thee right,  
And underneath the heaviest load,  
*Be still, and know that thou art God.*

Dost thou my earthly comfort stay,  
And take beloved ones away,  
Yet will my soul revere the rod,  
*Be still, and know that thou art God.*

Then be my trials great or small,  
There's sure a needs-be for them all;  
Thus then, thy dealings I'll applaud,  
*Be still, and know that thou art God.*

Let me not murmur, nor repine,  
Under these trying strokes of thine;  
But while I walk the mournful road,  
*Be still, and know that thou art God.*

Still let this truth support my mind,  
Thou canst not err, nor be unkind;  
And thus may I improve the rod,  
*Be still, and know that thou art God.*

Thy love thou'lt make in heaven appear,  
In all I've borne or suffer here;  
Let me till brought to that abode,  
*Be still, and know that thou art God.*

There when my happy soul shall rise,  
To joys and Jesus in the skies;  
I shall, as ransom'd by his blood,  
For ever sing, THOU art MY GOD.

*To the INHABITANTS of the State of New-York, and those of its Neighb'g States.*

*Friends and Fellow Citizens.*

ON the thirteenth day of this month, the Citizens of New-York appointed a Committee of seven, to take measures to prevent the introduction and spreading of the dreadful malady, which has destroyed great numbers of the inhabitants of the distressed city of Philadelphia.—Soon after which, the Corporation of our city, appointed four of the Aldermen, and three members of the Common Council, to co-operate with the Committee already appointed, and gave them plenipotentiary powers, to take every measure they deemed necessary, to avert this threatening calamity.—The Governor of the state issued his proclamation, directing every vessel coming from Philadelphia, and every other place supposed to be infected, to perform such a quarantine, as was deemed necessary to free them from infection.

The Committee has set every evening since their appointment; they have sedulously attended to every precaution human foresight could devise.—Our pilots are vigilant in examining the state of health of all vessels entering our harbor; our port physician has two medical gentlemen to assist him in his duty of inspection, who have a proper boat and crew devoted to their service.—We have vigilant inspectors at the different landing places in this city, by day, and patrols in the night; who examine all passengers, stop those suspected to have come from amongst the infected, who (in such case) are not permitted to enter this city, until fourteen days thereafter: It being the opinion of the Committee, as just and necessary a precaution, that those arriving by land, should perform a reasonable quarantine, as vessels coming from infected places.

A proper hospital is provided on Governor's Island, at a distance from this city, together with physicians, attendants, medicine, and every necessary and comfort, for strangers who may arrive here, and bring with them the disease.

Whether the distemper was brought into, or originated in Philadelphia, is not as yet, fully ascertained; certain it is however, that its malignancy and contagion, have hitherto appeared to be singularly confined to the atmosphere of that afflicted city. We are informed that it is healthy within two miles of Philadelphia; that the attendants and nurses of the hospital at Bush Hill, (only two miles distant from the town) which is filled with patients, have hitherto escaped infection.

Though the cities of New-York and Baltimore, were unapprized of their danger, until long after great numbers poured into them, from the seat of infection, we have reason to thank God, that hitherto, not an inhabitant as we can learn, of either city, has yet caught the disease.

Two persons have died at Burlington, one at Bordentown, three at Lambertton near Trenton, one at Princeton, one at Brunswick, and one at New-Ark, all on the route to this city; who caught the distemper in Philadelphia; and have died, we understand, more than fourteen days ago, without communicating the infection to their friends, or attendants, who in the most cases were unapprized of the nature of the distemper, and in consequence, incautious.

The only person who has died in this city with the fever, came from Philadelphia; put up at a public house in which were number of lodgers; who, with the family, were ignorant of his disorder, and had the customary intercourse with the sick man, whose death happened twenty-one days ago; and no contagion has followed it.

Three others who likewise caught it in Philadelphia, sickened above fourteen days ago, and



died on Governor's Island; their illness communicated no infection, as we can learn, to the families they were removed from, nor to the nurses, attendants, or physicians; who were employed here. One man died at a house four miles from this city, nine days ago, who had been six or seven days from Philadelphia, and was immediately buried there; the house was cleaned and white-washed, and the family consisting of eight or ten persons, still continue in perfect health.—These are the only instances that have occurred to the committee, of this destructive scourge, after a faithful and vigilant investigation, in which, they have been zealously aided by their fellow citizens; and they are happy to add, that the citizens continue through Divine Favor, to enjoy an unusual state of health.

We request, that our fellow-citizens in this, and the neighboring states, where there are Printing Presses, would publish this Statement, and our daily reports; as a measure well calculated to prevent unnecessary terror and apprehension, and preserve that commercial and social intercourse, so necessary to the general prosperity and happiness.

New-York, Sept. 30, 1793.

JNO. BROOME, Chairman.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH,

JOHN CAMPBELL,

GABRIEL FURMAN,

THEOPH. BEEKMAN,

SAMUEL BARD, M. D.

MALACHI TREAT, M. D.

FREDK. STYMETS,

NICHOLAS CARMER,

NATHL. HAZARD,

ROBERT LENOX,

WHITE MATLACK,

GEORGE JANEWAY,

ROBERT BOWNE.

Aldermen.

## NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 5.

By the ship Atlantic, Capt. Sawaine, from Liverpool, and the ship William Penn, Capt. Josiah, from London, arrived at Philadelphia on Friday last, we have received the following particulars:—

London, July 30.—The capitulation of Mentz is highly honorable to the French. They took the place without the loss of a man; it has cost the allied armies many months of time, a million of money, and many thousands of men to retake it.

August 8.—Letters from Paris of the 1st instant, state, that at that time all was tranquil. The account of the taking of Valenciennes had been officially stated in the convention, but had excited only a momentary surprise. It was generally understood and firmly believed at Calais, that the combined armies were on their march, in two columns, from the camp before Valenciennes, to lay siege to Lille. General Custine and General Miranda were still in the Abbaye prison, as well as M. Brissot, whose trial had not yet taken place.

August 10.—By the last letters from Valenciennes, we understand, that it was intended to make an attack upon the French camp near Maubeuge.

Immediately upon the surrender of Valenciennes, General Clairfait moved farther towards France with a body of twenty thousand men, chiefly cavalry.

It is reported that the Queen of France, after undergoing her first examination before the Revolutionary Tribunal, was committed to one of the common prisons of Paris.

General Beauregard, who commands the van of the army of the Ardennes, is arrested at Mouzon. Kellerman is appointed commander in chief of the armies in the North and the Ardennes, in the

room of general Custine, who is a prisoner in the Abbaye.

August 12.—From undoubted authority we learn, that CUSTINE was sentenced on the 6th, and was guillotined. It is said, that such was the fury of the mob against him, exasperated at the recent losses they had met with, and which they imputed to his treachery and inattention, that they seized his body, and cut it into five pieces.

### THE CONVENTION,

Daily occupied by the multiplicity of business, continue firm to their post, and duties, notwithstanding the difficulties which surround them, nor is the least despair of the Republic, to be seen.

The Convention has decreed, the arrest of all foreigners, natives of any of the Belligerent Powers, now in France, who have not taken up their settled residence for three years. And an appeal to all the world, on the plots made to destroy the Liberties of the French People.

They have also decreed, the establishment of another camp behind the grand camp in French Flanders, to consist of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND men; and have declared ALL FRANCE TO BE IN A STATE OF SEIGE.

Frontiers of France, July 29.

The surrender of Valenciennes has given the greatest consternation to all the towns in the north of France. Many of them have written to the Convention, that if the army remained a quiet spectator of sieges, and make no efforts for preventing them from being taken by the enemy they would expose themselves to the horrors of a siege without the hopes of being relieved.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to a merchant in this city, dated the 31st July, and received by the ship William Penn.

"The accounts is just received of the surrender of Valenciennes to the combined armies, and that they do not mean to proceed farther into the country. So that there is great probability that the war will subside very soon."

By accounts from Bush-Hill hospital, near Philadelphia, we learn, that many of the sick there are recovering, and a considerable number have been discharged, perfectly cured. A comfortable place is fitted up to accommodate the convalescents, and from the success that has attended the efforts for the relief of the sick a hope may be indulged, that many more will experience the benefits from the institution. The children at the orphan house are healthy, and well provided for, except in the article of cloathing, contributions of which are requested by the committee, from all charitable persons, as well for the orphans as for the destitute sick at the hospital.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated Sept. 26, to his friend in this city.

"Many of our vessels lay by for want of help to load or unload them. Such a time, or any think like it, was never known here. Not less than one hundred died on the 24th. or at least that number were then buried:—And, although there may have been some abatement in the deaths since, I do not clearly see it. And for a moderate estimate, I do suppose 1500 have died since the 3d of August to this day.

"It still continues to be my intention to remain here, although the hand of death lies heavy in my neighborhood; which till lately was remarkably clear; three of my own family have been ill, but are recovering; yet I do not see my safety in flight.

"I went yesterday to Germantown, and found it remarkably healthy. Which, considering the communication between us, is a great favor. I much desire your city may be also exempted from our afflictions; and I hope you will deserve to be so. Owing to the heart-breaking situation of

our inhabitants, nothing is less thought of than business: We are not able to help ourselves, or scarcely one can be found to help another in sickness."

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated on Saturday last.

"The danger of remaining here, is not so great as is imagined:—The mortality is fast abating, and we want only a week of wet weather to expel it."

Philadelphia, Sept. 28.—Yesterday arrived here the ship William Penn, Capt. Josiah, from London.—By this vessel we learn, that on the First of August, an express arrived in London from the Duke of York, with the particulars of the Capture of Valenciennes, by the combined powers.

### MARRIED

On Thursday evening, the 3d instant, by the Rev. Dr. Nesbitt, MARINUS WILLETT, Esquire, to Mrs. SUSANNAH VARDLE, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening the 24th ult. at Poughkeepsie, by the Rev. Mr. George H. Spieren, Mr. DAVID LYDIG, merchant of this city, to Miss MARIA MESTER, daughter of Mr. Peter Mester of Fishkill.

A few days ago departed this life in Philadelphia, after a short illness, with the malignant fever now raging in that devoted city, Samuel Powell, John Ross, Thomas Willing, and John Mayo, Esquires; in all of whom society has to deplore the loss of most valuable members.

In consequence of the lengthy Address of the Committee, we are compelled to omit "A FRIEND TO ORDER," "MAXIMONIAN," and several other favors—they will be carefully attended to in our next.

The Committee appointed to prevent the introduction and spreading of infectious diseases, in this city, Report, that this city, & Governor's Island, still continue free from the disease prevailing in Philadelphia.

By order of the Committee.

JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Friday Evening, Oct. 4.

BLACK LEAD POTS,

Equal to any imported and cheaper.

BLACK LEAD, both coarse and fine, for the purpose of blackening Franklin Stoves, and irons with brass heads, Plains of various sorts good Glue, Brands, of copper or cast iron, of any description, Screw Augers, Pots, Kettles, Griddles, Pye Pans, iron Tea Kettles, wool and cotton Cards, &c.—Also, a general assortment of

IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c.

Lately imported, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms, by

GARRET H. VAN WAGENEN,

No. 2, Beekman-Slip

### Plumbing and Pewtering,

Carried on by

GEORGE YOULE,

At No. 54, Water-Street, near Burling-Slip, Who executes at the shortest notice, all sorts of Ship and House plumbing.

N. B. Distilling Worms of all sizes, made in the neatest manner.

### A L M A N A C K S,

For 1794,

By the Groce, Dozen, or Single, for Sale at this Office.



**TIMPSON and GILMOR,**  
Cabinet and Chair Makers, No. 18 and 19, Great  
Dock-Street, between Coenties and Old-Slip,  
New-York.

**B**EG leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced business together, to carry on the Cabinet and Chair making business in all its various branches.

They take this method of returning their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for their generous, and hope for a further continuance of their favors, as they shall endeavor to meet their approbation.

They likewise carry on the Windsor Chair-Making in all its branches.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to and thankfully received.

N. B. Two or three Journeymen are wanted at the above business. None need apply but good workmen. June 29. 68

**S. L O Y D,**  
Stay, Mantua-Maker and Milliner.

**B**ECS leave to inform her friends and the public in general, that she carries on the above business in all its branches, at No. 21, Great Dock-street.—She returns her most grateful acknowledgements to her friends and the public for past favors and hopes to merit a continuance of them.

Those ladies who please to favor her with their commands, may depend on the utmost exertions to give satisfaction, and the lowest terms.

Orders from town or country punctually obeyed. July 20, 1793. 71—19.

### TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

**R**UN AWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday last, an Apprentice Boy named MICHAEL CONREY, by trade a Hatter; he is about 6 feet high, round shouldered, dark brown hair, wears it tied, and is about 19 years of age. He had on when he went away a short blue Coatee, a light coloured jean waistcoat, striped trousers, a fashionable black hat, a silver watch in his pocket, and took with him a number of very good clothes, amongst which are a light blue broad cloth, and a striped nankeen coat.

Whoever will take up said apprentice and return him to the subscriber, No. 76, Queen-street, shall receive the above reward & all reasonable charges.

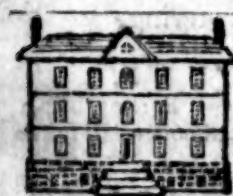
All masters of vessels and others are forbid harbouring or carrying off said apprentice. Sept. 14. JAMES TELLER.

### PAINTING, GILDING and GLAZING.

No. 43, Smith-Street.  
**T**HE Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public for their generous encouragement in the line of his business.

SHIP and HOUSE PAINTING, done with neatness and dispatch.

Ornamental Painting, & Signs elegantly executed. JOHN VANDER POOL.



**TO BE LET OR SOLD,**  
**A** STORE on Farmer's wharf, built this Summer. Enquire of NATHANIEL NOTT, No. 8 Hague-street, or John A. Honson, on the premises.—Also, a brick two story Dwelling House, wherein the subscriber now lives, No. 8, Hague-street.

Sept. 14. NATHANIEL NOTT.

**TO BE LET,**  
**T**HE first of May next, the upper part of a House at Corlaer's Hook, next door to Messrs. Cornwell and Martin's. Sept. 9. 1793.

### SUPERFINE CLOTHS.

Imported in the Ship Belvidere from London.  
Best London Superfine Broad Cloths,  
Viz.

<b>N</b> AVY BLUE,	Drabs,
do. different shades	Snuff,
Bottle and grass green,	Claret,
Pearl, Lead,	Cinnamon,
Slate, Black,	London-Brown,

And a variety of very handsome Mixtures.

TRIMMINGS suitable for the above.

Cassimeres of different colours twilled and plain

Do. ribbed, Vest patterns of different kinds,

Silk Florentine of a superior quality,

for Sale by  
**CALEB HAVILAND, TAYLOR.**

No 13, Golden-Hill-Street.

Who returns his sincere thanks to those who have favoured him with their custom; and now assures them and the public in general, that he is furnished with cloths and trimmings of a superior quality, and is determined to sell them at as reasonable a rate as any person can afford in this city.

JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS, who are masters of the business, will meet with encouragement, apply as above. September 19.

### ANDREW S. NORWOOD, UPHOLSTERER,

No. 31, Beekman-Street, New-York,

**H**AVING commenced business in the above line solicits the patronage of his Friends and the Public. He is determined that his assiduity and exertions to give satisfaction to his employers, will merit a continuance of their favours.

He makes Sofas, Settees, Easy and other Chairs, Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses, Flock do. Venetian Blinds, Bed and Window Curtains, &c. Ships Cabins furnished with Curtains and Mattresses, &c. &c. &c.—PAPER HANGINGS put up with Neatness and Dispatch.

An APPRENTICE wanted to the above business, one that can be well recommended.

**T**HE proprietors of the DILIGENCE beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have altered their hours of starting from sun-rise in the morning from Powlis's Hook, to that of 9 o'clock every day in the week, except Sunday, and start every Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and on Friday at 3 o'clock. Seats for this Stage must be engaged of JAMES CARR, at the Mail Stage Office, City Tavern, Broad-Way. The fare of each passenger, 4 Dollars, way-passengers, 4d. per mile, 150lb. of baggage the same as a passenger, the baggage at the risk of the owner. Seven passengers can only be admitted in this Stage, on any pretence whatever.

Expresses and extra Stages to be had at this Office, to go to any part of the Continent.

JOHN N. CUMMINGS, & Co.

March 23.

Seabury Champlin & Edward Burling,

Under the Firm of

### CHAMPLIN and BURLING,

No. 53, Beekman-Street,

**T**AKE the liberty of soliciting the favours of their particular friends, and of the Public in general. They carry on the Cabinet Making business in all its branches, and have in their Ware Room, a variety of Fashionable and well made Mahogany Furniture, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Particular orders will be attended to in such a manner as to merit future favours.

New-York, 22d. June, 1793. 67 tf.

**W**ANTED, an Apprentice to a good trade, which insures constant work, a lad of about 16 years of age, none but such as can be well recommended will be taken. Apply to the Printer heretof. 75—

### HARDWARE STORE.

**W**ILLIAM V WAGENEN has removed his store to No. 61, Water street, between Beekman and Burling slip, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually executed.

### A YOUNG LAD WANTED,

**I**N a Retail Dry-Good Store. None need apply unless of reputable connexions, and good disposition and character. Enquire at this Office.

### MR. MACK,

Miniature Painter.

**W**HOSE performances have been so much admired, by the lovers and promoters of the Fine Arts, returns his grateful thanks, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since in this city, and begs a continuance of favours, which he hopes to merit, being so fortunate as never to fail taking the most striking likeness of every subject he attempts.

New-York, Maiden Lane, No. 43.

August 3. 1793

### MILLINERY.

MARY PRINCE,

No. 13 1-2, William-street, New-York.

**H**AVING procured the greatest variety of bonnets, silks, vellum and other fashionable ribbons, flatters herself she has it now in her power of serving her customers with as elegant new-fashioned bonnets as any person of her line in this city. She has now on hand the following variety.

The Union, Belvidier, Imperial Cottage, Queens Basket, Queens Village, English, Scotch, Slouch, Old-Ladies, Patterson, Village, Cottage, and York Bonnets of the greatest variety of colours and prices, Calashes, Cloaks, and Shades, covered Chip Hats, and Scotch Nett Caps, with a great variety of other articles in the above line too tedious to mention.

N. B. Being determined to decline the dry good business, a small quantity remaining on hand will be disposed of at prime cost, or under.

### CASTELLI,

ITALIAN STAY MAKER,  
Just returned from Charleston, No. 71, Broad-Way, opposite the City Tavern.

**R**ETURNS his sincere thanks to the ladies of this city, for the great encouragement he has received, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favours by due attention, and the strictest punctuality. He continues to make all sorts of stays, Italian shapes, French Corset, English stays, Turn stays, Suckling stays, Riding stays and all sorts of dresses, in the most elegant and newest fashion. June 15. 66

### COPPERPLATE PRINTING.

**J**OHAN BURGER, Jun. returns his thanks to his friends and former customers, and takes this method to inform them that he has removed from Barclay-street, to Maiden Lane, the corner of Green-street, a few doors below the Oswego Market, where he carries on the business of COPPER-PLATE PRINTING in all its various branches, he solicits the continuance of the favours of his friends and the public and hopes, by an unremitting attention to business, to give the utmost satisfaction. Bills of Lading Exchange &c. &c. may be had at the shortest notice. 75. tf.